| HISTORICAL Site Number: 18MO27 | Other name(s) ric base camp Maryland Archeological Research | ch Unit No. 12 S | SCS soil & sediment code Ferrestrial site Nearest Surface Water Name (if any) Two tri | Prehistoric Historic Unknown Underwater site |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| -Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams | Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave Interior flat Hillslope Upland flat Unknown Ridgetop Unknown Terrace V | Federal State of MD Regional/ county/city Unknown | Ocean Estuary/tidal river Tidewater/marsh Minimum distance to w | Stream/river Swamp Lake or pond Spring vater is 610 m |
| Paleoindian site | Contact period site | 0 - 1900 Nam 0 - 1930 Afri 30 Ang | rican American 🔲 Un | sian American Inknown |
| Site Function Contextual Data: | Urban/Rural? Other | Bat | ttlefield Fra | ost-in-ground |
| Multi-component Misc. ceremonial Village Rock art | Homestead Canal- | related End | campment Ot | her structure |
| Hamlet Shell midden Base camp STU/lithic scatter Rockshelter/cave Quarry/extraction Earthen mound Fish weir Burial area Unknown Other context | Mansion Wharf/ | Ilanding Reli ne-related Ch Ch Bur tional Cer ercial Sep g post Iso Bldg | igious Normal No | n-domestic agri creational dden/dump ifact scatter ring or well known err context |
| Interpretive Sampling Data: Prehistoric context samples Soil samples tak | ten N Histor | ic context samples | Soil samples taken | |

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

| MARYLAND P | hase II and Pl | nase III Ard | heological | Database and I | nventory |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| TITETODICAL | Number: 18MO274 | _ | lewton | | Prehistoric 🗸 |
| | | Other name(s) | | | Historic |
| Brie | f prehistoric bas | se camp | | | Unknown |
| | cription: | | | | |
| 1 1 0 3 1 | J | | | | |
| Diagnostic Artifact Da | ıta: | Prehistoric Sherd | Гуреѕ | Shepard | Keyser |
| Projectile Point Types | Koens-Crispin | Marcey Creek | Popes Creek | Townsend | Yeocomico |
| Clovis | Perkiomen | Dames Qtr | Coulbourn | Minguannan | Monongahela |
| Hardaway-Dalton | Susquehana | Selden Island | Watson | Sullivan Cove | Susquehannock |
| Palmer | Vernon | Accokeek | Mockley | Shenks Ferry | |
| Kirk (notch) | Piscataway | Wolfe Neck | Clemson Island | Moyaone | |
| Kirk (stem) | Calvert | Vinette | Page | Potomac Cr | |
| Le Croy | Selby Bay | Historic Sherd Typ | es Ironstone | Stanorustine | Stoneware |
| Morrow Mntn | Jacks Rf (notch) | Earthenware | Jackfield | I in Glazed | English Brown |
| Guilford | Jacks Rf (pent) | Astbury | Mn Mottled | Whiteware | Eng Dry-bodie |
| Brewerton | Madison/Potomac | Borderware | North Devon | Porcelain | Nottingham |
| Otter Creek | Levanna | Buckley | Pearlware | | Rhenish |
| All quantities exact or estin | nated minimal counts | Creamware | | | Wt Salt-glazed |
| Other Artifact & Featu | re Types: | Prehistoric Features | s | Lithic Material Fer quartzite | Sil sandstone |
| Prehistoric Artifacts | Other fired clay | Mound(s) | Storage/trash pit | Jasper Chalcedony | European flint |
| Flaked stone 71 | Human remain(s) | Midden | Burial(s) | Chert Ironstone | Basalt |
| Ground stone | Modified faunal | Shell midden | Ossuary | Rhyolite Argilite | Unknown |
| Stone bowls | Unmod faunal | Postholes/molds | Unknown | Quartz Steatite | Other |
| Fire-cracked rock 1 | Oyster shell | House pattern(s) | Other | Quartzite Sandstone | |
| Other lithics (all) | Floral material | Palisade(s) | | Dated features present at | site |
| Ceramics (all) | Uncommon Obj. | Hearth(s) | | | |
| Rimsherds | Other _ | Lithic reduc area | | | |
| Historic Artifacts | Tobacco related | Historic Features | Privy/outhouse | ☐ Depression/mound | Unknown |
| Pottery (all) | Activity item(s) | Const feature | Well/cistern | ☐ Burial(s) ☐ | Other |
| Glass (all) | Human remain(s) | Foundation | ٦ | | |
| Architectural | Faunal material | Cellar hole/cellar | ☐ Trash pit/dump | Railroad bed | |
| Furniture | Misc. kitchen | | Sheet midden | Earthworks | |
| Arms | Floral material | Hearth/chimney | Planting feature | Mill raceway | |
| Clothing | Misc. | Postholes/molds | Road/walkway | Wheel pit | |
| Personal items | Other _ | Paling ditch/fence | | All quantities exact or esting | mated minimal counts |
| Radiocarbon Data: | | | | | |
| Sample 1: +/- | years BP Reliability San | nple 2: +/- | years BP Reliabi | lity Sample 3: +/- | years BP Reliability |
| Sample 4: +/- | years BP Reliability San | nple 5: +/- | years BP Reliabi | lity Sample 6: +/- | years BP Reliability |

Additional radiocarbon results available

years BP Reliability Sample 9:

years BP Reliability

Sample 7:

years BP Reliability Sample 8:

| MAKILAND | I and Phase III Ar | cheological Database and In | ventory |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| HISTORICAL Site Number: | 18MO274 Site Name: | Newton | Prehistoric 🗸 |
| | Other name(s) | | Historic |
| TRUST Description: | prehistoric base camp | | Unknown |
| External Samples/Data: | , | Collection curated at MAC | |
| Additional raw data may be available of | online | | |

Summary Description:

The Newton Site (18MO274) is a prehistoric short-term use campsite or possibly a base camp. The site is located near the Burtonsville area of Montgomery County, Maryland. It is situated in the backyard of a modern residence amid the low rolling hills that characterize the local Piedmont and Western Coastal Plain. Two tributary streams of the Little Paint Branch flow near the site. The site's soils are Sassafras loam.

The site first came to the attention of archeologists in the fall of 1986 during a Phase I survey prior to the expansion of US Route 29. Surface survey was conducted within the construction project right-of-way in the vicinity of 18MO274. The site was noted within a freshly plowed backyard garden. Artifacts collected from the garden included 1 quartz biface (non-diagnostic), 3 quartz biface fragments, 2 quartz secondary flakes, 9 quartz chunks, 2 quartz pieces of shatter, and 1 rhyolite chunk. Based on the limited amount of information available and given that construction plans endangered the site, Phase II testing was recommended to determine if the site had any significant research potential.

Phase II investigations were carried out in April of 1988, consisting of a controlled surface collection, 19 systematically arranged shovel test pits, and three 1 X 1 meter excavation units. Surface collection and shovel test pit (STP) excavation were used to define the horizontal limits of cultural materials, while excavation units were used to establish its vertical boundaries and find subsurface cultural features. The contextual integrity of the cultural materials was evaluated from information obtained in the excavation of 1 meter units. Determination of intrasite artifact patterns, if present, was established from a synthesis of all three. The controlled surface collection on a 2 X 2 m grid was restricted to the limits of the cultivated garden. Beyond the garden, surface visibility was impaired by ground cover, so a systematic pattern of 50 cm diameter STPs placed at 10 m intervals out from the edge of the garden. If artifacts were recovered from an STP, a second was placed 10 m away from the last. Testing was to continue until no artifacts were recovered on each line of testing. These tests were dug to a depth of 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil and were excavated by natural soil layers and cultural deposits. Results revealed that the site's horizontal limits conformed roughly to the boundaries of the cultivated garden.

One meter square excavation units were placed in areas where the greatest cultural activity was indicated from the surface and STP surveys. Units were dug by natural soil and cultural depositional layers; where a layer's depth exceeded 10 cm, it was divided into levels not exceeding this dimension. Excavation continued through cultural deposits to a depth of 10 cm into sterile subsoil. Most artifacts throughout the site were recovered from a plowzone context, and no subsurface cultural features were found.

Artifacts consisted solely of debris related to the manufacture of lithic tools and weapons; no finished artifacts were found. Temporally/culturally diagnostic artifact types were not recovered, thus prohibiting the establishment of a site history and determination of cultural affiliation. Surface artifact distribution consisted of two low frequency clusters of quartz chunks, flakes, and discarded unfinished biface fragments. The complete artifact assemblage consisted of 1 quartzite biface fragment, 4 quartz biface fragments, 2 quartz cores, 6 retouched quartz flakes, 1 quartz primary flake, 4 quartz secondary flakes, 6 quartz tertiary flakes, 9 quartz chunks with cortex, 1 quartzite chunk with cortex, 19 quartz chunks, and 1 piece of fire-cracked rock.

Because of the lack of artifacts with temporal or cultural attributes, the disturbed context of cultural materials, and the absence of subsurface features, 18MO274 is considered to have limited research value. Additional investigations will only duplicate existing information and not make a significant contribution to the archeological record of Montgomery County.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006191